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## U.S. Was Warned About Attack 3 Days Before Beirut Explosion

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three days before a bomb explosion killed soldiers and sailors in Beirut, intelligence agencies warned that U.S. forces in Lebanon would probably be the target of a terrorist attack, according to Reagan administration officials.

The intelligence report specified that the group apparently planning an attack was a militant pro-Israeli Shiite Muslim group in Lebanon known as the Islamic Amal and the Party of God, the officials said Tuesday.

After the attack Oct. 23, which destroyed the U.S. Marine Corps headquarters at the Beirut airport, U.S. and French intelligence officials said the group appeared to have been involved.

The number of U.S. deaths from the bombing is uncertain. General Paul X. Kelley, the commander of the Marine Corps, said the toll was 239, and spokesmen for the Defense Department and the Marine Corps said 229. A Marine spokesman in Beirut said it was at least 230.

A second bomb attack the same day blew up the headquarters of French forces in Beirut, killing 58 paratroopers.

In a related development, Lane Bonner, a spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said a team of explosives experts from the bureau had been sent to Beirut to help determine who was responsible for the attack.

Mr. Bonner said debris would be brought to Washington for analysis to determine whether the bomb

would be linked to explosive devices used in other attacks in Lebanon.

The intelligence warning did not predict the exact time, type or target of an attack, according to the officials, but nevertheless stood out from the flow of vague rumors and intelligence about terrorist activities in Lebanon. It was published in a classified intelligence bulletin Oct. 20, the officials said.

"It was a heads-up, a clear, prominent warning," an official who read the report said. He said, though less precise, warnings had appeared in intelligence reports earlier in the year.

The officials said the report appeared in the National Intelligence Digest, a summary of intelligence information prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency and distributed daily to 200 senior government officials, including Marine Corps officers and U.S. military commanders in Europe who have specific command over the marine units in Lebanon.

The adequacy of security procedures and the quality of intelligence before the bombing have become major issues in the aftermath of the bombing. Last week, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger ordered the creation of a board of inquiry to examine the circumstances surrounding the bombing. Intelligence committees in the Senate and the House are investigating the performance of intelligence agencies.

General Kelley did not see or know of the Oct. 20 intelligence report, according to a Marine spokesman, Colonel James L. McManaway. He said General Kelley, who returned to Washington Oct. 19 after an eight-day trip to Europe and the Middle East, worked at his living quarters in Washington on Oct. 20 and did not see the digest because rules governing the handling of the highly classified document stipulate that it not be taken out of Marine headquarters offices in Virginia.

Colonel McManaway said he did not know what the Marines did with the specific intelligence report Oct. 20, but he said that in general "our commanders in Beirut get exactly the same information we see here." He said the Oct. 20 report did not contain the kind of precise information that could have helped the Marines defend against the bombing.

"For all we knew, the threat mentioned might have involved an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



France Commemorates Troops Killed in Beirut Blast

The mother of a French soldier killed in the Oct. 23 bombing attack in Beirut was comforted Wednesday as paratroopers carried the coffins of 58 French victims from a memorial ceremony in Paris. At least 222 Americans in the multinational peacekeeping force died in a similar attack.

## Sources Say U.S. Will Deploy Missiles At Navy Base Until Italian Site Is Ready

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cruise missiles will be flown next month into a U.S. Navy air station at Sigonella, Sicily, where they will be "temporarily deployed" until their permanent base in Sicily is ready, according to U.S. and Italian sources.

This interim step is being undertaken, sources said, so that the initial deployment of U.S. missiles in Italy will technically take place simultaneously with those in Britain and West Germany, as promised by NATO in 1979.

In fact, the first 16 Italian-based ground-based cruise missiles are not expected to become operational at their permanent base at Comiso until March, according to Pentagon and Italian diplomatic sources.

Barring a breakthrough at the Geneva arms control negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the first 16 cruise missiles in Britain will be operational as scheduled at the U.S. air base in Greenham Common by the end of December, according to British Embassy officials.

Last week, Joseph Luns, the secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said the first Pershing-2 missiles would not arrive in West Germany until after Nov. 22, the date on which the parliament in Bonn votes on deployment.

Pentagon and West German officials have said publicly that the first nine Pershing-2 missiles scheduled to be operational in December would be on time. But there was some talk at last week's meeting of NATO defense ministers in Canada, according to diplomats there, that not all the West German Pershing-2s would be combat-ready as planned.

With political opposition to deployment of the U.S. missiles rising in Europe as the December operational date approaches, sources say that NATO officials believe that it would be easier if there did not

appear to be a delay with the Italian or West German missiles.

The Soviet Union has been threatening to put new nuclear missiles of its own in Eastern Europe if the NATO deployment occurs. The new U.S. missiles would be able to hit targets in Russia within 10 minutes.

Thus it became important, sources said, that the three countries be seen as moving together on deployment in December.

For almost two years, Pentagon officials have said privately that the Italian base for the missiles would not be ready in December.

The former World War II landing strip at Comiso, in central Sicily, requires more construction of facilities than the missile bases in the other countries. The plan had thus been for the initial Italian deployments to be several months later. But when that fact was published two years ago, Alexander M. Haig Jr., who then was the U.S. secretary of state, denied it and maintained that all the deployments would take place in December.

On Oct. 21, however, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said deployment at Comiso would be "in the spring" and that had always been the plan.

Altogether, Italy is scheduled to receive 112 cruise missiles during the next three years.

The overall NATO deployment plan, agreed to in December 1979, calls for the United States to put 108 Pershing-2s in West Germany and 464 cruise missiles in Britain, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium.

U.S. Gets More Equipment  
Three U.S. Air Force transports landed Wednesday amid tight security at the U.S. air base at Greenham Common with "sensitive equipment" for the cruise missiles. The Associated Press reported from London, quoting the Defense Ministry.

Altogether, four transports have arrived since Tuesday. There was a handful of demonstrators outside the main gate when Wednesday's planes flew in.

Britain's domestic news agency, the Press Association, said the transports were believed to contain missile launchers. A Defense Ministry official said only that "sensitive equipment" was arriving.

Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine said in a television interview Tuesday night that troops might use firearms if demonstrators entered the most heavily guarded areas of the base.

"It is my duty to make it clear that there are extreme circumstances where people could be at risk," he warned.

## Grenada Expels Cubans; U.S. Acts To Shut Embassy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. armed forces have surrounded the Cuban Embassy in Grenada in cooperation with the order of the governor general of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, that the embassy be closed and its personnel be sent back to Cuba.

The White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, announced the action and also said Wednesday that 57 Cubans wounded in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last week were being returned to Cuba by air along with eight women and three children from the embassy.

A U.S. Army cargo plane Wednesday flew 57 wounded Cuban prisoners from Grenada to Barbados, where they were transferred to an International Red Cross jet that left for Havana.

The Cubans boarded a C-130 transport plane at the Point Salines airport, which they had been helping to build before the invasion.

The embassy has been cordoned off by U.S. personnel, consistent with the governor general's action. Mr. Scoon said, "and in consultation with him for the security of embassy personnel pending their return to Cuba."

Lack of documentation on Grenada has raised doubts on U.S. credibility. Page 4.

He said that Sir Paul also had made similar requests that Soviet and Libyan embassy personnel leave the island, but he said he had no information that U.S. forces had surrounded those embassies.

Mr. Scoon refused to speculate on whether U.S. forces might be used to enforce Sir Paul's eviction order against the Cubans.

The Cuban, Soviet and Libyan diplomats were ordered Tuesday to leave, but an official in Havana said Cuba's delegation would remain until the Cubans captured during the invasion were evacuated.

Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon of Cuba said the expulsion order from Sir Paul "will only be carried out by force and by U.S. troops."

Mr. Alarcon also said two Cuban diplomats were arrested. Cuba, he said, "will make the government of the United States totally responsible for anything that might occur to the Cuban diplomatic personnel and the embassy of Cuba in Grenada."

Officials of the Soviet Union and Libya have not publicly commented on the order.

Mr. Scoon said the Red Cross was making separate arrangements for the return of the Cuban dead, adding that he did not know how many Cubans had been killed.

As for the personnel still inside Cuba's Embassy, Mr. Scoon said the United States had offered free passage through U.S. lines and exit from Grenada for any Cubans who wished to leave. But so far, he said, none but the wounded and the women and children who left had agreed to go.

Mr. Scoon also said the U.S. was working on arrangements to get about 600 Cubans captured in the fighting back to Cuba.

"Our first priority was to deal with the question of the wounded," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



NO PASSAGE — Suleiman Franjeh, former president of Lebanon, being urged through a metal detector Wednesday at the reconciliation talks in Geneva. Mr. Franjeh refused to pass through and left the meeting in anger. Page 2.

## Funds for a U.S.-Jordanian Force Cut From Military Budget by Senate Panel

By T.R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Appropriations Committee has eliminated from the 1984 military budget a proposal for a Middle East strike force that the Reagan administration had envisioned as a joint effort of the United States and Jordan.

Committee members emerging from a closed session Tuesday night said Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, who had sponsored the \$220-million classified project at the request of the White House, agreed to withdraw the proposal because of vigorous objections by other senators.

The House, meanwhile, voted again to move ahead with production of the MX missile, but did so by just nine votes, 217-208, the closest call yet for the weapon. Voting on the military appropriations bill for 1984, the House also defeated an effort to limit production of the B-1 bomber.

The strike force with Jordan had been included in a classified portion of the Senate version of the military appropriations.

Opponents of the idea challenged the plan on substantive grounds, arguing that it could only be an unsettling addition to an already volatile region, and on the procedural point that such a major operation should not be launched secretly.

For the immediate future, the committee action means the Jordanian strike force is going nowhere in Congress. The House and Senate are scheduled to finish work this week on the military spending bill, the appropriate vehicle for funding the strike force, but neither chamber's version of the bill includes money for the project.

Sensors declined to be quoted about specifics of Tuesday's committee action because the U.S.-Jordanian force remains a military secret even though it has been widely discussed in the media here and in the Middle East.

Trudeau Plans Emirates Visit  
United Press International

ABU DHABI — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada is to visit the United Arab Emirates Nov. 30, the official Emirates News Agency said Wednesday. Mr. Trudeau's talks were expected to deal with promoting bilateral relations.

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## Soviet States Readiness For Anti-War Discussion

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union has said in a message transmitted to two American physicians through the Soviet Embassy, that his government is "prepared for radical solutions" in negotiations with the United States to lessen the danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet statement came Tuesday, one day after a statement by Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam that despite the chill in East-West relations, "the Soviets have said to us and to others in private that they do not want a confrontation."

State Department officials said this statement had been made by Soviet representatives in diplomatic conversations during the past several weeks.

The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, saw the U.S. am-

bassador in Moscow, Arthur A. Hartman, two weeks ago, but the State Department officials declined to identify a specific contact as the source of Mr. Dam's statement in an address Monday in Chicago.

Mr. Dam also said in his address, "We are now in a period of uncertainty as to the immediate future of U.S.-Soviet relations."

The second-ranking State Department official said "extensive discussions" this year involving the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, and Secretary of State George F. Shultz had yielded some "modest but nonetheless encouraging developments."

These developments, however, were interrupted by the Soviet shooting down of a Korean Air Lines passenger jet Sept. 1 and the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Japanese on Tiny Island Endure an Angry Volcano

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

AKO, Japan — It had rained overnight, and after the water hit the still-hot lava, broad waves of steam wrapped part of Miyake Island in blue-gray gauze.

The smell of sulfur rose, too, but an old woman said that only a visitor would notice. The odor was worse a few days ago, she said. Along the roads rose giant hills of black ash, gifts from the island's volcano, Oyama, which has erupted three times in the last four decades.

If ash and porous rock were marketable, Miyake Island, 110 miles (180 kilometers) south of Tokyo in the Pacific Ocean, would be in the midst of a boom. Instead, the 4,300 residents might as well adopt the shovel as their symbol.

For the last few weeks they have done little but dig out from under Oyama's latest outburst, a spectacular eruption on Oct. 3 that sent lava pouring out of 17 craters and shot pillars of black smoke 33,000 feet (10,000 meters) into the air.

The lava ran in a quarter-mile-wide swath down the mountainside and then spread like outstretched fingers, enveloping the village of Ako in Miyake's southwest corner.

Actually, villagers say, it could have been worse. An eruption in 1940 killed 11 persons, and another one in 1962 injured several dozen.

This time, thanks to an efficient evacuation plan, 1,336 villagers escaped without harm, but 400 houses were buried under as much as 100 feet of molten basalt that reached temperatures of 1,100 degrees centigrade (2,000 Fahrenheit). Some people left empty-handed. Others carried nothing



Rock from the eruption of the Oyama volcano blocks a road on Miyake Island, Japan.

more than what could be held in a large kerchief known as a *furoshiki*. Most live now in barrackslike shelters set up elsewhere on the island, waiting for prefabricated houses to be ready for them in late November. But they have no doubts about their plans after that: Once the tons of lava cool, they will build permanent homes — or what passes here for permanence — right next to the houses that were buried.

It never occurred to Shuichi Kamakawa to do anything else. Ako has been the family home for generations.

"Here, you can find jobs and make a living according to your own abilities," said Mr. Kamakawa, who ran a guest house. "You're in control of your own life."

Of course, he agreed, Oyama also exerts some control. But then

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Shiite Leader Demands U.S. Marines Pull Out Of South Beirut Garrison

By Robert H. Reid

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Lebanese leaders headed Wednesday for a showdown over the troop withdrawal pact with Israel while a Shiite Moslem leader demanded that U.S. marines leave the garrison in the southern suburbs of Beirut.

Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Amal militia and a delegate to the national reconciliation conference in Geneva, said the marines should redeploy to West Beirut or elsewhere because of a "climate of racism" after the Oct. 23 bombing of the U.S. garrison at Beirut airport.

Mr. Berri said that the American public blamed the Shiites for the attacks, which killed almost 300 U.S. and French troops, and that the hostility generated could trigger violence between U.S. troops and Shiites in the airport neighborhood.

Some U.S. officials say they believe the attacks were carried out by pro-Iranian Shiite Moslems. "I ask the marines to move from that area to, say, West Beirut or to another place," Mr. Berri said, adding that the Italians or English should be deployed in their place. If the marines refused, he said, they should leave Lebanon.

The call by Mr. Berri came as leaders of the various factions in Lebanon failed to reach agreement on the pact during a day of talks marked by a bomb scare, a walkout by one of the delegates and the temporary refusal of another to enter the hotel meeting site.

A conference spokesman, in a briefing for reporters, gave no indication that the Syrian-backed group of Lebanese opposition leaders, the Front for National Salvation, had softened its demand to scrap the U.S.-mediated agreement for withdrawal of Israeli invasion forces in return for security and other concessions.

The one-hour afternoon session was delayed for more than an hour after Suleiman Franjieh, a former president, stormed out of the Intercontinental Hotel after refusing to submit to a security search.

In Washington, the House of Representatives rejected, 274-153, an attempt to cut off funding for U.S. troops in Lebanon, a move that would have ordered the marine force home in four months and defied President Ronald Reagan's Middle East policy.

The Geneva conference agreed Wednesday on a resolution on the country's "Arab character," but Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, left the talks after a dispute over the withdrawal pact with Israel.

Mr. Jumblat said the resolution reaffirmed Lebanon's obligations as a member of the Arab League. He did not spell out those obligations, but Arab League members are forbidden by the organization's regulations from entering into unilateral contacts with Israel.

In May, Lebanon negotiated a pact with Israel under which the Israelis would withdraw their troops from the country if Syrian and Palestinian forces also left Syria and Mr. Jumblat wanted Lebanon to scrap the agreement.

The Central News Agency in Beirut said the delegates agreed to delay discussion of the troop withdrawal agreement until the last item of the conference.

Before the morning session, Swiss police and guard dogs searched rooms in the hotel occupied by Druze delegates after receiving a bomb threat. Druze sources and Western witnesses said no bomb was found.

### Fighting in Beirut

Militiamen in Beirut's southern Shiite neighborhoods fought Wednesday with the Lebanese Army as leaders of the factions met in Geneva. Beirut radio said, according to a United Press International report from Beirut.

The report said the fighting broke out in the Sfar sector, near the Hay al-Sallom neighborhood adjacent to the U.S. Marine base, in a violation of the 37-day ceasefire.



A MILITARY PRESENCE — Military police patrolling a street leading to the Galata Bridge in Istanbul Wednesday, four days before the general election — Turkey's first since the armed forces took power three years ago.

## U.S. Was Warned of Attack 3 Days Before Blast in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

old lady carrying a shopping bag filled with explosives," he said.

General Kelley and other top military officers in Washington and in Beirut have said the marines in Lebanon had no intelligence information warning of a suicide bombing such as the one that destroyed the marine headquarters.

"We have yet to find a shred of evidence that would have alerted a reasonable and prudent commander," General Kelley told the House Armed Services Committee Tuesday.

The attack was carried out by a truck carrying several tons of TNT that crashed through marine checkpoints and exploded when it hit the headquarters building.

Colonel McManaway said after General Kelley's appearance before the committee that the kind of evidence that was lacking was a description of the sort of vehicle that might be used in an attack on marine headquarters.

"Nothing that they received came close to predicting that a

Mercedes truck would come crashing through the marine compound like a berserk tank," he said.

The intelligence report, the officials said, pinpointed the Islamic Amal as the group that intelligence sources in Lebanon said was most likely to attack the marines.

It also said the group was as a leading suspect in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut April 18. The leader of the group, Hussein Musawi, last week denied involvement in either attack.

After the attack on the U.S. Embassy, which killed 63 people, the U.S. diplomatic mission and European embassies in Beirut took precautions to prevent another such bombing.

Even with improved security, General Kelley said, however, there was no guarantee that new attacks would not produce additional casualties.

"The American people should not anticipate that we aren't going to have future casualties," he said Monday before the committee. "We are."

## South African Voters Expected to Approve Constitutional Changes

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Officials of South Africa's ruling National Party said there were indications that constitutional reforms would be approved in Wednesday's referendum to give limited political power to colored and Indian citizens.

Voting was brisk, and National Party organizers in the Transvaal, which has an estimated 1.4 million of the 2.7 million whites entitled to vote, predicted a majority in the province in favor of the new constitution.

The results were not expected until Thursday morning.

National Party representatives in voting areas in Natal and Cape provinces also said their canvassing showed the changes winning approval.

Security was tight at polling stations in Natal after two nighttime explosions in Durban. One was injured in the blasts, one at a bus depot and the other at a police parking lot.

It was not clear whether the explosions were connected with the referendum, but the government had warned that black nationalist guerrillas of the African National Congress would try to disrupt the voting by violent means.

The proposed new constitution would set up a three-chamber, racially divided parliament of whites, Indians and coloreds, as mixed-race citizens are called. But the changes would continue to exclude the nation's blacks, who make up 70 percent of the population.

The projected changes are modest by international standards, but race is a highly sensitive issue in

South Africa, and the proposed change has bitterly divided the Afrikaners, the dominant white group, and caused consternation among the English-speaking community.

Conservative Afrikaners say the changes betray apartheid, the policy of racial separation based on white supremacy and will inevitably lead to black majority rule.

The generally more liberal Anglophones are divided between those who see it as a step in the right direction and those who say it is an entrenchment of apartheid that will lead to further tension between blacks and whites.

## Soviet Offer Is Disclosed

(Continued from Page 1)

subsequent response from Moscow.

Referring to a policy declaration by Mr. Andropov in Pravda on Sept. 28, Mr. Dam said that Mr. Andropov's "intemperate language" was designed "to suggest that the Soviets have given up altogether on dealing with the Reagan administration."

But "this conclusion is not borne out by daily realities. Our channels to the Soviets are open and working," Mr. Dam said. "It is not yet clear, however, how the Soviets will proceed from here."

Mr. Andropov's message to Dr. Bernard Low and Dr. James E. Muller, both of Harvard University, was delivered to them by Mr. Dobrynin.

Dr. Low said Mr. Dobrynin did not say what "radical solutions" Moscow has in mind, but that the diplomat asked the physicians to come back with suggestions for reducing the chances of nuclear confrontation.

Dr. Low is the co-founder along with Dr. Eugene Chazov, a Soviet physician who treats Kremlin leaders, of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which includes doctors from 27 nations.

In Moscow last weekend to present an appeal on nuclear war issues, Dr. Low and Dr. Muller saw Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet first vice president, rather than Mr. Andropov, who said in his written message that "a cold" prevented him from meeting the two Americans.

Dr. Low said that Soviet officials in Moscow, whom he declined to name, "said quite clearly that there has been some paucity of communications as exist now" between the two nuclear superpowers.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Envoy Going to Central America

WASHINGTON (WP) — Richard B. Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America, will visit the area later this week for further discussions with officials of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica about a regional peace proposal, the White House announced.

In discussing Mr. Stone's trip, the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan believed the peace plan being worked on by the so-called Contadora group of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia "provides the best basis for a lasting solution to the problems of the region."

That plan calls for barring foreign military advisers from Central America and prohibiting outside support for insurgencies there. The administration increasingly has taken the position that resolution of tensions between the United States and the leftist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua is not merely a bilateral matter but should be addressed within a regional framework such as that offered by the Contadora plan.

### Alfonso Choosing Argentine Cabinet

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — President-elect Radil Alfonso was choosing his cabinet and drawing up a series of emergency economic measures with advisers at a ranch outside the capital Wednesday, according to sources in his Radical Civic Union. He was expected to announce his new cabinet early next week, the sources said.

Argentina's ruling military junta met all day Tuesday to consider the results of Sunday's election, military sources said. The armed forces were stunned that the Radicals won 52 percent of the vote, against 40 percent for the Peronists, who had dominated Argentine politics for nearly 40 years, the sources said.

The junta was believed to have discussed advancing the country's return to civilian government from the scheduled transition on Jan. 30. Mr. Alfonso has called for his government to take over in early December so it can start tackling Argentina's economic crisis.

### Israelis Close Bethlehem University

BETHLEHEM (AP) — The Israeli army on Wednesday closed the Catholic Bethlehem University and imposed curfews on several West Bank towns and refugee camps after skirmishes between troops and Palestinian students.

Curfews were imposed as a preventive measure in Palestinian refugee camps and some other Arab towns to forestall demonstrations on the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration of 1917. The declaration was made by the British foreign secretary, Lord Balfour, and paved the way for the creation of Israel by declaring Britain's support for a Jewish "national home" in Palestine.

The Israeli military command said the university, which has 1,290 students, would be closed for two months because of the clashes Monday.

### Lawyer Meets With Zimbabwe Bishop

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former prime minister arrested Monday in an investigation of subversion, has been allowed to see a lawyer, according to Edward Mazarirewa, secretary-general of the bishop's party, the United African National Council.

"I am sick to my heart and deeply depressed," Mr. Mazarirewa said Wednesday. "He could be held for days, or weeks or indefinitely." Under Zimbabwe's emergency laws, a detained person can be held indefinitely without trial.

A member of the bishop's family who declined to be identified said he was being held at the high-security Goromonzi jail, 30 kilometers (18.5 miles) east of Harare. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has accused Bishop Muzorewa of seeking help from Israel and South Africa to overthrow his regime.

### Spacelab Launch Advanced to Nov. 28

WASHINGTON (WP) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the European Space Agency agreed Wednesday to carry the \$1.1-billion European Spacelab into orbit on the shuttle Columbia Nov. 28 instead of waiting until February, as previously scheduled.

Some European scientists objected to the change, since three of their experiments will not get much useful information during November and December. However, they were outvoted by scientists whose tests will not be affected by the November date. NASA has agreed that the affected experiments will be carried aboard a shuttle flight no later than the middle of 1985.

### Hernu Offers French Military Budget

PARIS (Reuters) — Defense Minister Charles Hernu proposed a 6.7-percent increase in military spending Wednesday in a budget of 142 billion francs (about \$17.75 billion) that would create a stronger nuclear deterrent and smaller but better-equipped conventional forces.

Major nuclear projects would include completing the submarine flexible, due to enter service in 1985, building 16 Mirage 2000N aircraft, and equipping them and other planes with tactical nuclear missiles. Mr. Hernu also said a nuclear aircraft carrier, fixed-wing fighters, helicopters, tanks and a new generation of missiles were being designed.

The budget for 1984 proposes cutting manpower by almost 9,000 as a step toward the government's planned reduction of 35,000.

### Dates Set for Stockholm Arms Talks

HELSINKI (UPI) — Delegates from 35 nations including the United States and the Soviet Union informally agreed on a timetable Wednesday for the European Disarmament Conference due to start in Stockholm on Jan. 17, sources said.

In the first clear advance at the three-week Helsinki preparatory meeting, agreement was reached after the Netherlands broadly backed an earlier Swedish proposal for sessions of from 6 to 10 weeks, totaling 32 weeks in the first year, the sources said.

There was no new initiative on linking the Stockholm conference with the 1986 Vienna follow-up meeting on security and cooperation in Europe or on Malta's move to involve nonparticipating Mediterranean nations in Stockholm, they said. But a Western source said the Americans and Russians appeared to agree on the need for a clear link between Stockholm and Vienna.

### Vatican Radio Alleges Albania Killings

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — A Roman Catholic prelate in Albania was beaten to death in a concentration camp and clergymen who baptized infants were executed, Vatican Radio said Wednesday.

Pope John Paul has called for prayers by Catholic communities across the world this month "for religious liberty in Albania," which some Vatican officials say carries out the harshest anti-church repression.

In a report on religious persecution in the Balkan country, the semi-official radio said the apostolic administrator of Scutari, the Rev. Ernest Cobi, had been beaten to death in a concentration camp about three years ago. A diocesan priest, the Rev. Stephen Kurri, was executed in 1972 for baptizing an infant, while the Rev. Ndoc Lali, principal of a Jesuit college at Scutari, was condemned to death in 1981 for baptizing two children, the radio said.

### Iraqi Reports Delivery of French Jets

PARIS (AP) — Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq was quoted in Thursday's editions of the newspaper Le Monde as confirming that France has delivered the five Super Etendard fighters which have led Iraq to threaten to close the Gulf oil route.

Defense Minister Charles Hernu of France said Wednesday that the planes either are now in Iraq or should be there. "At the time that I am speaking to you, they have been there for nearly a month, or they should be there, and that has not stopped the world from turning," the defense minister said.

"France is a country in the habit of honoring its contracts and which keeps its word," he added. "All contracts, whether they were signed by precedent governments or by ourselves, are honored, including that one."

### U.S. Student Arrested In Computer Break-In

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A student of the University of California, Los Angeles, was arrested Wednesday on charges of using a home computer to break into a Defense Department communications system linking government, industry and academic computers throughout the United States and Europe, officials said.

Ronald Mark Austin, 19, was accused of 14 felony counts of maliciously gaining access to a computer system.

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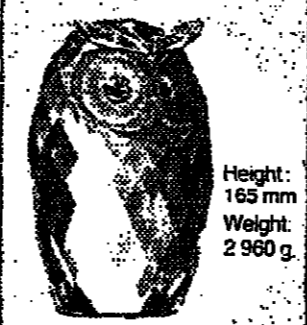
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The Associated Press

ROME — Work began Wednesday on a 25-kilometer (15-mile) above-ground rail link between Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport and the city's nearest subway stop.

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# Broad Charges, Lack of Documentation on Grenada Raise Doubts on U.S. Credibility

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials acknowledge that, in their effort to rally public support for the invasion of Grenada, they may have damaged the government's credibility by making sweeping charges about Soviet and Cuban influence on the island without so far providing detailed evidence.

Because the administration has not made available documents, a catalog of Soviet weapons found in Grenada or other intelligence information that officials say supports their charges, questions have arisen about the administration's statement that the invasion was necessary to prevent a Cuban occupation of Grenada. Similar doubts have been raised about the government's statement that the invasion was required to prevent leftist forces from holding U.S. citizens hostage.

Acknowledging that such questions are being raised with greater frequency in Congress and in media coverage of the invasion, administration officials said Monday that they were urging the Defense Department and Central Intelligence

Agency to make public documents and other information that would show the extent of the Soviet and Cuban role in Grenada.

State Department officials said Monday that U.S. forces had found secret treaties under which Grenadian armed forces would be trained in the Soviet Union and Cuban troops would be integrated into the island's military units.

John R. Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said the treaties also provided for

## NEWS ANALYSIS

the shipment of arms directly from other nations, presumably the Soviet Union and its allies, to Grenada without passing through Cuba.

However, as with previous descriptions of secret Cuban military papers found in Grenada, the Reagan administration did not make the documents public. Mr. Hughes said they may be released soon, after consultation with the Grenadian authorities.

Administration officials said that in general the processing of the information was slow and

that new material arrived every day from Grenada.

"I keep telling people to reserve judgment until all the information is in and we can present it to the Congress and public," a senior Defense Department official said.

He added, "No one here doubts for a second that our official statements about Cuba's intentions will withstand public scrutiny, but more and more attention is being focused on our credibility rather than on the basic issue of Soviet and Cuban activities."

Officials said the problem had been compounded by the administration's decision to bar reporters from traveling to Grenada during the first two days of the invasion, the continuing restrictions on coverage and almost daily fluctuations in administration estimates of the number of Cuban troops in Grenada.

When the invasion began Oct. 25, administration officials said they believed there were 500 to 600 Cubans in Grenada, 350 of whom were construction workers. Later in the week, the estimate was raised to 1,000, then increased to 1,100, with most described as combat forces. On

Sunday, officials said the actual number of Cubans appeared to be closer to 800. Defense Department officials said the changes were the result of confusion on Grenada.

The credibility problem was underscored by the announcement Monday that President Ronald Reagan's deputy press secretary for foreign affairs, Les Janka, had resigned Friday, citing damage to his personal credibility as a result of the administration's handling of the Grenada invasion.

"Circumstances surrounding this week's events in the Caribbean have damaged, perhaps irreparably, that credibility," Mr. Janka said, referring to his own reputation in a letter to the president dated Oct. 28.

Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, denied Monday that the administration had a credibility problem, saying that in combat situations it was difficult to have the facts in hand in a timely fashion.

As pressure has mounted in Congress and the media for the release of evidence supporting the administration's assertions, Mr. Speakes and other officials have said that analysis of the

information has not been completed. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam, for example, said Sunday, "It takes a little while to go through all those weapons and all those documents."

Contending that "a treasure trove of documents" was found in Grenada by invading forces, Mr. Dam said the papers were being analyzed "because we don't want to misrepresent what they show."

Last week, however, when the administration first cited the Soviet and Cuban role in Grenada as a justification for the invasion, few officials indicated that the assertion was based on a partial analysis of intelligence information. Mr. Reagan, in a speech last Thursday, said flatly that Grenada was a "Soviet-Cuban colony being readied" to export terrorism. He said the U.S.-led invasion had prevented a planned "Cuban occupation of the island."

In subsequent days, administration officials said Mr. Reagan's conclusions were supported by a number of discoveries in Grenada, including large stockpiles of Soviet and Cuban arms, secret documents showing that Cuba planned to

send hundreds of additional troops to Grenada in the near future, and 18,000 military uniforms that were kept in storage, presumably to be used to outfit pro-Soviet forces in the Western Hemisphere.

Some of the conclusions have been challenged by members of Congress. Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence said after a briefing on Grenada last week that information coming from the island about Soviet and Cuban activities was too limited for them to form broad judgments.

Reporters who visited several warehouses that the administration said were filled with Soviet and Cuban weapons found there were significant stockpiles of Soviet arms but also large quantities of antiquated guns.

A senior Defense Department official said Monday that the Pentagon was preparing a list of all the Soviet and Cuban arms found in Grenada and would make it public as soon as possible.

"I wouldn't predict when that will be," he added.

## Cuban 'Death Threats' Being Checked by U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is checking into intelligence reports of "death threats" emanating from Cuba against Americans in Latin America and elsewhere in retaliation for the invasion of Grenada, State Department officials said.

The officials said Tuesday that they had warned Cuba that they viewed such reports with "the gravest concern."

The reports were based, officials said, on intercepted messages in Cuba that have implied that it may have ordered terrorist acts against Americans because of Grenada. There already have been bomb explosions, which caused no injuries, in Bolivia, Colombia and Puerto Rico, but no official has asserted that these were the work of Cuban agents.

In response to the reports, however, messages have gone to U.S. embassies and other installations ordering the utmost security to be observed, the officials said. They said diplomatic messages have also been sent to Cuba warning of U.S. concern.

At the State Department, John Hughes, the spokesman, discussed the concern. "There are some reports that there are death threats against Americans in Latin America and elsewhere that emanate from Cuba."

"This is a subject of gravest concern to the United States," he said. "We are obliged to take reports of possible terrorist activity very seriously indeed, especially under current circumstances, and we do."

Mr. Hughes said: "We are not going to get into communications we may or may not have had with the Cubans and we are not going to speculate on what actions would be taken. But obviously, Cuban instigation of terrorist actions against U.S. targets, if proven, would be a very serious development."

Mr. Hughes and other officials declined to be specific about the contents of the intelligence reports. This led to considerable questioning at the State Department by re-

porters who questioned whether the "death threats" were genuine.

There has been tension between reporters and spokesmen for several days, ever since President Ronald Reagan and other officials began talking of captured documents and other intelligence information suggesting Soviet and Cuban plans to turn Grenada into a Communist "bastion" in the Caribbean.

So far, no documents have been made public, although Mr. Hughes has promised some would be soon. One official said the new intelligence reports were not interceptions of clear-cut instructions to agents, but conversations suggesting that orders had gone out to take steps against the Americans in the wake of the attack on Grenada.

In another development, a White House official acknowledged that the Reagan administration, in its efforts to preserve secrecy for the Grenada operation, may have made a mistake in not consulting earlier with Britain and in not consulting other allied nations.

The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has criticized the invasion and said it had been informed only at the last moment, and had counseled against it. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, has asserted that he was misled by Washington, thinking that the United States would not invade.

Administration officials have been saying that while they have received virtually no public support outside the Caribbean for the invasion, some allied leaders privately have indicated their backing for the move.

With the deployment of new U.S. missiles about to start in Britain, Italy and West Germany, the allied governments have lost an important argument, that the Soviet Union is the only major power threatening to use force. The Grenada action has helped the critics in Europe who argue that Moscow and Washington should be regarded in the same way.

But there has been no sign, officials said, of any wavering since the invasion by the three countries that will start deploying the missiles.



Cuban prisoners, guarded by a U.S. soldier, carry water up a hill near their prison compound on Grenada. The United States and Cuba are still negotiating the return of Cubans who were taken prisoner in last week's U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island.

## U.S. Sale of High Technology to China Is Delayed as Beijing Balks at Terms

By Michael Parks  
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — Plans by the United States to sell China more advanced technology have been delayed by China's unwillingness to guarantee how that technology would be used, U.S. businessmen here said Wednesday.

Beijing has balked at Washington's terms, which prohibit the transfer of sensitive technology to such countries as North Korea and require periodic inspections to ensure that sophisticated equipment is being used for the civilian purposes for which it was sold.

The Reagan administration, which in a major attempt to improve Chinese-U.S. relations offered six months ago to ease the restrictions on the sale of high technology to China, is dismayed by the long deadlock, according to U.S. businessmen, and feels betrayed by China's efforts to change the terms.

The focus of the dispute is a required exchange of letters between China and the United States confirming the conditions that will govern U.S. exports of advanced technology. Without guarantees from China the liberalization cannot go into full effect.

Although China says it is still reviewing the United States' conditions and is continuing to request "clarifications," U.S. officials in Beijing said they remained convinced that the United States would receive the necessary assurances before long.

Beijing, however, sees serious questions of Chinese sovereignty at issue. China opposes "out of principle" any agreement for on-site inspection, Chinese sources said. It believes that, having purchased advanced know-how or equipment, it ought to be able to refine, develop and sell products stemming from it without further permission from the United States.

China is also pressing hard, businessmen said, to get a full exemption from the review procedures of Cocom, the West's export coordinating committee set up by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Japan to monitor sales to Communist countries.

Even under the new U.S. export regulations, which will become the basic guidelines among the Western allies, China's purchases will continue to be scrutinized by Cocom, and Beijing is demanding a full exemption as a "friendly, non-

aligned country," according to businessmen.

In their discussions with Chinese officials, Reagan administration representatives have stressed that the U.S. conditions are no more stringent in practice than those written into contracts with U.S. companies in the past five years.

The fact that they will now be confirmed by an official government guarantee appears to matter a great deal to Beijing, however, and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade are understood to be insisting that the other sign the agreement if it must be signed.

Originally, the Reagan administration expected to have a firm agreement with China by Sept. 15 so that the new guidelines could go into effect then.

The liberalization would do two things primarily. First, the levels of technology China may buy would be raised significantly; the areas affected would include computers, microcircuits, instruments with built-in microcomputers and equipment to manufacture semiconductor devices. Second, the procedures for licensing such exports would be greatly simplified.

## FAA, in Report on Republic Airlines, Finds Sloppy Discipline Among Pilots

By Douglas B. Weaver  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A special Federal Aviation Administration investigation team, formed in June after two in-flight emergencies on Republic Airlines, discovered a pattern among Republic crews of sloppy discipline, poor coordination and "near total noncompliance" with full planning procedures, according to the team's report.

By all accounts, Republic acted quickly to correct those major safety problems, but the findings underline the broader question of why day-to-day FAA surveillance did not discover them.

There has been growing concern among some aviation experts that the Reagan administration cuts in FAA inspector ranks are a threat to the industry's safety record.

The concern is heightened by the fact that new airlines are being started up and old ones are being bought by financial turbulence in the competitive shakeout after deregulation of the industry.

In April, a Republic flight from Minneapolis to Phoenix, Arizona, carrying 145 persons, lost power in both engines and descended perilously close to mountain peaks before the crew restarted the engines and landed in Las Vegas. The fuel feed had not been switched from one tank to another, something that should have been done before the first tank ran dry.

In May, a Republic jetliner from Fresno, California, to Phoenix with 86 persons aboard lost one engine and almost ran out of fuel before the crew made an emergency landing at a U.S. Air Force base.

The fuel-planning incidents that caused the inquiry "were not isolated events," the FAA found, according to a report obtained by The Washington Post under the Freedom of Information Act. "Investigation and interviews determined that there were several other incidents" concerning fuel problems that were caught before they became emergencies, the report said.

Because of the investigation, Republic has made major changes in management structure, in flight manuals and in crew training programs, according to FAA and Republic officials.

"I have taken the actions I think need to be taken to make sure there is not a repetition of this," said Republic's president, Dan May. George W. MacArthur, flight

standards manager for the FAA's Great Lakes Region, which is responsible for Minneapolis-based Republic, initiated the investigation after the second incident.

The FAA recommended 21 points to Republic, he said, and all but one, which was unrelated to in-flight safety, have been met.

Although Republic remains under "continuing special surveillance," Mr. MacArthur said he was "very definitely" satisfied that Republic now has a safe operation.

Republic is a child of deregulation, approved by Congress in 1978. The law made mergers easy, and Republic was created July 1, 1979, when Southern Airlines was merged into North Central. In October 1980, Republic purchased Hughes Aircraft.

Thus, in less than a year, three small regional airlines with different crew training histories, different management philosophies and different flight procedures were joined to become the nation's ninth largest airline.

Republic is now a coast-to-coast operation serving 150 cities and making about 2,800 takeoffs and landings a day.

"We had a very good safety record and our general procedure had been to treat pilots as professionals and expect them to perform well, and they did," said Mr. May, who came from North Central.

The FAA came to the same conclusion. "The overriding observation within the operations area," its report said, "was the failure of the check-airman program to ensure that the highest professional standards are adhered to."

Check airman are airline employees delegated by the FAA to certify that pilots and co-pilots are properly trained and retrained. Much of FAA's safety regulation, in the operation of airlines and manufacture of planes, is by delegation to company employees.

FAA inspectors watch over airlines primarily through spot checks of paperwork and flights. In 1980, the agency was authorized to have 640 airline inspectors; in the 1983 fiscal year, which ended Sept. 30, the authorized number was 534, and the actual number employed in those jobs was 451.

The report about Republic's operation is an unusually strong document for FAA writers. Its descriptions of problems include the following:

• "The majority of crews drew an imaginary line down the center

of the cockpit, and each pilot operated his side as he wished."

• Checklists, a key to safe aircraft operation, were completed from memory and in some cases, "checklist steps were read but, in fact, not accomplished."

• Six crews encountered weather problems with FAA inspectors on board. "When asked the criteria for using anti-ice, only one crew replied correctly."

The inspectors found that conserving fuel — a major cost factor in airline operations — had become of great concern to flight crews. FAA inspectors said that, on most flights they observed, the Republic crews used a fuel-saving technique in approaching airports instead of the "stabilized approach" that safety experts recommend.

## U.S. Ambassador To U.K. Defends 'Laid-Back' Style

The Associated Press

LONDON — The U.S. ambassador, John J. Louis Jr., who was withdrawn from Britain by President Ronald Reagan after two years and dubbed the "invisible man" by the British press, defended Wednesday what he called his "laid-back" style in the diplomatic post.

"I think my style has been one of being a bit laid-back," said Mr. Louis, 58, in a British Broadcasting Corp. interview. "And I think that's the kind of style a U.S. ambassador here has more or less always tried to portray. We don't push ourselves forward in the society and try to do our serious negotiations, and serious relations with your government on a low profile."

His scheduled Nov. 7 departure has been called his resignation by the Reagan administration. Mr. Louis has made it clear that he is leaving against his will, however. He said last month that he was "disappointed" at the prospect of leaving Britain.

Mr. Louis's role on substantive matters has been limited, and he was criticized on both sides of the Atlantic for failing to return from a vacation until 10 days after the start of the Falkland Islands crisis.

He is to be succeeded by the current ambassador to Belgium, Charles H. Price.

## Victim of AIDS in U.S. Linked to Blood Product

By Ronald Sullivan  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A California blood product company has withdrawn 16 lots of a blood clotting factor used by hemophiliacs after it was discovered that it contained plasma drawn from a blood donor in Texas who died last month of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, an official of the Food and Drug Administration said.

The disorder, which destroys the body's immune system, leaving victims prey to a variety of fatal illnesses, is mostly confined to homosexuals and intravenous drug users.

Dr. Dennis Donohue, director of the division of blood products in the Office of Biologics, said Tuesday that the donor gave blood plasma at least 50 times in 11 months to a commercial blood center in Austin, Texas. The withdrawal involved about 64,000 doses, or 2 to 3 percent of the U.S. supply.

Dr. Donohue, speaking at a Manhattan news conference orga-

nized by the American Association of Blood Banks, said the man had "lied" when asked by the center if he belonged to any of the high-risk groups that have been primarily identified with AIDS.

Hemophiliacs regularly require blood clotting factors derived from blood plasma to prevent uncontrolled bleeding. Commercial donors can give the material repeatedly because their red blood cells are returned to their body after the plasma is extracted.

According to the national Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, there have been 2,577 cases of AIDS, and 1,072 deaths thus far. Nearly half of the cases have been reported in New York City.

There have been 16 cases reported thus far in which hemophiliacs have acquired the disorder. However, Dr. Donohue said the possibility of transmitting AIDS to hemophiliacs through blood plasma products "is almost vanishingly low." Other experts said the odds were one in a million.

In August, the American Red Cross made a similar withdrawal of a blood-clotting compound after a donor died of AIDS.

## Soviet Also Fears Nuclear Ice Age

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet scientists have said at a scientific conference that studies they have made show that nuclear war would cause a global climatic catastrophe.

U.S. scientists described this week a sudden "nuclear winter" that could occur after a nuclear attack. Temperatures over the land in the Northern Hemisphere would drop sharply, as much as 90 percent of the sun's light would be cut off for a month or more by smoke and dust, and conditions would not return to normal for a year or more.

The Russians, attending a conference on the long-term consequences of nuclear war, presented papers Tuesday reaching much the same conclusions as the Americans.

## U.S. Agrees to Join Talks On Poland's Debt to West

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has agreed to renegotiate part of Poland's official foreign debt to the West, a White House statement said Wednesday.

The statement said Mr. Reagan, in a "measured step" to encourage national reconciliation in Poland, had agreed that the United States would join other Western countries in talks on rescheduling \$465 million, mostly in overdue interest payments, owed by the Warsaw government.

Earlier, in Warsaw, a government official said Poland's leaders would welcome the lifting of U.S. sanctions imposed after the 1981 military crackdown.

"We have said all along we want our relations with the United States to return to normal," said a Polish official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified by name. "But there have been so many peace feelers so far that we will have no comment until the Americans actually take the step."

White House officials had said Tuesday that President Reagan soon would allow resumption of negotiations to reschedule the more than \$16 billion that Poland owes Western governments.

Formal talks on rescheduling Poland's debts to Western countries could resume within days after an U.S. move to ease sanctions. Jerry Malce, Poland's chief debt negotiator, said Wednesday. Mr. Malce said the Club of Paris, a group of 15 Western creditor governments, was expected to meet within days to discuss rescheduling \$4.5 billion in government-to-government debts falling due this year and last.

Talks on these debts were frozen by Western governments in January 1982. The U.S. officials also said Tuesday they would allow Poland to

begin talks on fishing again in U.S. waters, but that Polish fishermen would not be allowed to trawl there until Warsaw improves its human-rights policies.

The sanctions against Poland were imposed after martial law was declared in December 1981. Martial law technically was lifted in July, but many political restrictions were continued.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, assailed Tuesday an offer by Warsaw to allow 11 leaders and advisers of the outlawed Solidarity labor federation to emigrate rather than face trial on sedition charges. So far, none of the 11 has accepted the offer.

A Polish official, meanwhile, confirmed that an amnesty under which underground Solidarity activists may surrender without fear of prosecution had expired at midnight Monday, as planned. But Poland's parliament, the Sejm, is to meet early this month to consider an appeal by a semi-official political movement, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, to extend the amnesty.

In a separate development, Lech Walesa's parish priest, the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, said Wednesday he had been summoned by state prosecutors to face formal charges of abuse of religious freedom.

Father Jankowski, 48, said Wednesday he had been summoned to appear before prosecutors in Gdansk this month to be formally charged with abuse of religious freedom.

The priest, who has spoken out for the banned Solidarity labor federation in his sermons, could face up to 10 years in prison if he is indicted and convicted of abusing religious freedom. (Reuters, AP)



A woman in a Turkish village grieves before the bodies of her children, who were killed in Sunday's earthquake.

## Search for Quake Victims in Turkey Nears End; Official Death Toll Is 1,239

Reuters

ERZURUM, Turkey — The search for people still trapped in ruins after Sunday's earthquake in Turkey neared an end Wednesday as the official death toll rose to 1,239. About 500 people were injured in the tremor, many seriously, and relief workers said more than 20,000 survivors faced a bitter winter without homes or livestock.

Rescue officials said that most of the remains of about 50 villages had been searched and that they hoped to complete work quickly in the remaining affected settlements.

Six more bodies were found Wednesday in the wreckage of the mostly mud-built houses, officials said. Swiss mountain rescue dogs were helping to identify buildings with bodies still buried in them, and officials said the death toll could still rise. The earthquake struck while thousands of people were asleep.

Relief operations are concentrated on getting enough tents, blankets, portable buildings and food to the survivors to prevent deaths from exposure and the outbreak of epidemics.

Flamethrowers have already arrived in Erzurum, the rescue headquarters, from Britain, Denmark, Jordan, Bulgaria and Switzerland. A plane from West Germany flew into Ankara.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Pathetic Little War

A week has passed and most Americans seem strangely ambivalent about the Grenada trip. They feel simultaneously good and uneasy, finally discerning the administration's misstatements and misperceptions but nonetheless inclined to find value in the enterprise.

Some people still cling to the yarn that an invasion was needed to rescue a few hundred medical students, even as it turns out they were more frightened by the invasion than by anything they experienced before. The national ambivalence begins right there. Sitting in his smug office, Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, the school's vice chancellor, said, "From the point of view of saving our students the invasion was unnecessary — though in political terms it was a very good thing."

How so? When President Reagan launched the invasion, he cited the "urgent request" of nearby islanders who feared that Grenada's "leftist thugs" would begin terrorizing the neighborhood. But whatever their alarm, their request was plainly encouraged, if not indeed written, in Washington.

Restoring democracy in Grenada sounds like a better mission still. But why only in Grenada? Why not also in Haiti, or Chile?

So what was eating Washington? As the president finally conceded, it was all those Cubans in Grenada, building a suspect airfield, perhaps to "export terror." But where was the evidence to support that justification? In fact, there was more ignorance than evidence. Our troops carried tourist maps of the island; they were pathetically underinformed. If the army they now are uncertain about is to be more than Grenadians could ever need, no such evidence was available when they stormed ashore.

What, in any case, could Cubans have done from Grenada that they cannot do better from Cuba? Physically, little more than complicate the tasks of American intelligence.

It was psychologically that the Cubans got

to us, exposing a deep-down sense of American inadequacy and weakness. Would not the "loss" of even tiny Grenada make the Communies look stronger and again expose democrats as feeble and timid? Would it not prove that a few radicals can snatch a society from under Uncle Sam's nose, and with Cuba's help put themselves beyond his reach? Would not the world conclude that they are the wave of the future? For once, let's show 'em.

After all is said and done, the real inspiration and justification for the Grenada invasion lies in those false feelings of impotence — fanned by years of deceptive politicking about American retreats, defeats and even nuclear inferiority. And the inevitable corollary of impotence is envy: envy of the Russians' presumed advantage in operating freely across frontiers, exploiting the openness of democracy without a Congress or press or public to restrain them. It may be too late to invade Cuba, or Nicaragua, but Grenada will reverse the tide: now can play at this game.

The President's feeling good about such heavy pills can momentarily get away with all kinds of diagnoses. It has not yet sunk in that the Grenada high will wear off and leave the world essentially unchanged. Indeed, the world will be unimpressed with such a fly-swat "victory" — if not, worse, disillusioned about the maturity with which Americans manage their enormous power.

As Soviet history shows, the worst thing about a national inferiority complex is that it induces conduct that really is inferior. Deception, deception, secrecy and lawlessness are not the American game — not just because Americans preach a superior code but because they actually live by it. Sooner or later we will tell ourselves and the world the truth about Grenada. Having made a pathetic little war because we felt bad will not, finally, make us feel better.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Going to Bed Hungry

According to an article published by the Heritage Foundation, hungry people in America have only themselves to blame. Food aid programs do not work, says the author, James Bovard, because many families "fail to budget properly." He suggests that, rather than food stamps, "vitamin pills and soup kitchens" might be more suitable forms of aid.

Of course, having 34 million poor people line up every day for ration tickets prove to be something of a logistical problem. At the very least, the queues would impede downtown traffic. The long lines might also send the average commuter home with the uncomfortable feeling that all is not well in the land of plenty. Nor will a return to subsistence farming — Mr. Bovard blames agricultural mechanization, induced by the minimum wage, for much of the poverty problem — commend itself to many as a desirable course for U.S. economic and social development.

Still, it is worth inquiring whether, despite federal food programs, some Americans go to bed hungry. One piece of evidence is that lines at soup kitchens and other emergency food centers are long and growing. Many studies, including one by the General Accounting Office, attest to that fact. But, the Agriculture Department responds, the people waiting patiently for food handouts are not necessarily "in need." They might just be passing the time.

Representative Leon Panetta's nutrition subcommittee recently heard testimony relevant to this point. A survey conducted last summer in New York state found that most people showing up at emergency centers, health clinics and government offices are consuming far fewer calories than recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. Note that we are not talking about vitamins, proteins and minerals — just basic energy-producing calories.

The medical students who conducted this scientifically designed survey also found that, contrary to Mr. Bovard's surmise, emergency food program clients are not frittering away their cash on essentials. Those sampled reported spending almost 70 percent of their money on food. The problem is that many people simply do not have enough money to supplement food stamps, as the law assumes they will, let alone cover other basic needs.

President Reagan wrote in a recent memo that "if even one American child is forced to go to bed hungry at night... that is a national tragedy." Well, nearly 20 percent of the parents surveyed said they sometimes send their children to bed hungry. The president might keep that in mind when he reviews the new plans for food stamp cuts that his Agriculture Department is now preparing.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Grenada's Democratic Future

The events leading to the foreign intervention are still not entirely clear, but it is certain that Sir Paul Scoon, the representative of the British Crown, played a central part in mobilizing outside help against the Grenadian coup leader, General Hudson Austin, in response to alarms by governments of several East Caribbean states. The fastest decision Prime Minister Thatcher can take is to leave the matter of free and fair elections — and the question of a peace force to police Grenada until then — to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

— The Hindu Times (New Delhi)

### A Draft and War After '84?

President Reagan will try to reinstitute the draft in early 1985. By then the U.S. military will simply need more bodies than it has to implement new policies mandated by the Reagan administration's view of the world.

After November 1984, Mr. Reagan, re-elected or retiring, will try to orchestrate a new military buildup. That buildup will include a draft, because paying an all-volunteer army would be too expensive, even if enough men were willing to volunteer.

### Andropov's Punishing Pace

President Andropov has recently canceled several public engagements because of ill health. The punishing pace he set himself when he succeeded Mr. Brezhnev has not slowed, and whether he survives the past 12 months or looks to the future he can have little reason for satisfaction. If it is to continue with its arms buildup, the Soviet Union must improve its economic performance. To succeed in extricating the Soviet Union from its growing difficulties, [Mr. Andropov] needs time and energy, but he seems to be running short of both.

— The Times (London)

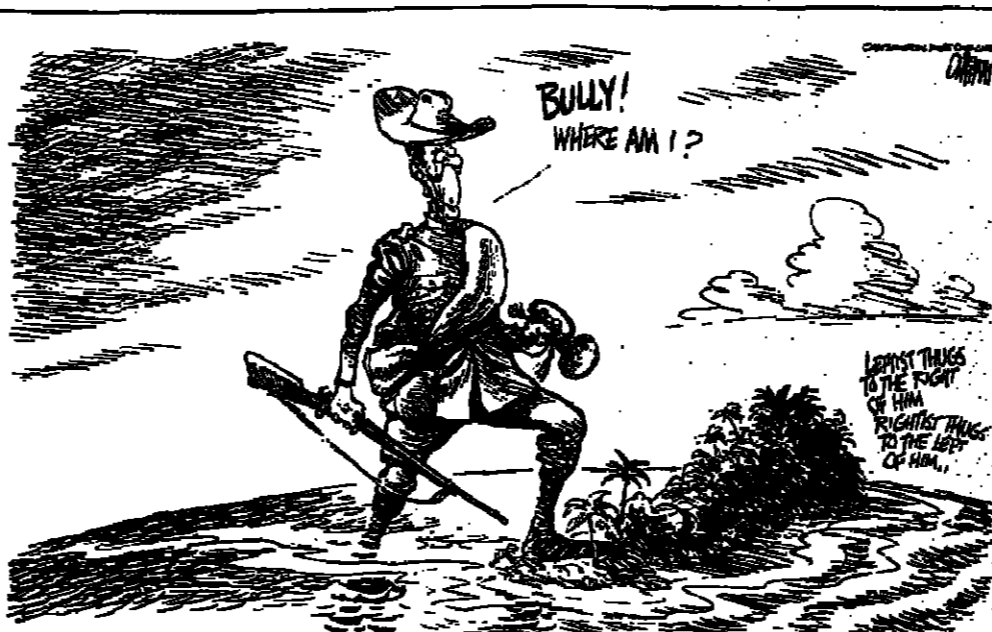
## FROM OUR NOV. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: A Balzacian Line of Defense

PARIS — There is a quiet old house and mossy old garden in the Rue Raynouard which is to become a new literary shrine. The Society of the House of Balzac has recently opened as a museum the house where Balzac lived from 1842 to 1848. No. 47 Rue Raynouard is associated with Balzac's most tempestuous and embittered period, and it is related that the house was chosen by the novelist with particular regard for its adaptability to his necessities — not so much because the rent was low as because it was perfectly situated and constructed for defense against the army of creditors who pursued him in those days. It was at No. 66 Rue Raynouard, the French say, that Benjamin Franklin made his first experiments with the lightning rod.

### 1933: U.S. Ships Held at Chungking

SHANGHAI — Two American steamers belonging to the American-owned Yangtze Rapid Steamship Company have been detained at Chungking by the local Chinese military on refusal to transport Chinese troops down river to Wanshsien, which is threatened by Communist forces. Admiral Frank Brooks Upham, chief of the United States Asiatic Squadron, and also the American minister Nelson T. Johnson, had warned the Yangtze Rapid Steamship Company against Chinese troop transportation, which is contrary to American policy in China. Wanshsien, which the Reds are now threatening, is strategically of the utmost importance to Szechwan's export trade. An American gunboat is standing by upstream from Chungking, awaiting developments.



## The Lid Couldn't Be Kept on Grenada

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — You always know that presidents and reporters here are in trouble when they start to blame and fuss with one another about their anxieties. Nothing hurts them both more than the truth.

Their latest conflict was over the invasion of Grenada. Reporters and television cameras were kept out in the reasonable belief that if the American people knew and saw what gunships do in such an invasion, they might not approve.

Also, the Justice Department, or some parts of it, have been arguing for an anti-leak law, under which government officials would be subjected to random lie-detector tests and official censorship of whatever they might say or write for the rest of their lives.

There are safeguards against such nonsense, none of them because reporters are popular. The United States is a very glib country. Nobody can make its people shut up, or interfere with their freedom, no matter how awkward or dangerous.

This is a practical problem. If the White House conceals its invasion of Grenada and deceives even its own press officers in order to con the reporters, at least one of them will resign and spill the beans.

When the Marines come back from Grenada, some of them will tell that they were wounded by the accidental machine-gun fire of their own buddies and tell the sad story of how a civilian mental hospital was bombed.

There is no way to suppress the truth over a long time in a democracy. The country editors in the small towns talk to the mothers and fathers of the dead and wounded, and the facts emerge.

There are other reasons why a

policy of concealment fails. The world is too much mixed up now to suppress the truth. When more than 200 U.S. Marines are murdered in the night in Beirut, Congress has the power to call the Marine commandant and ask him why the security was so slack.

When the commandant tells them there is no way to guard against a suicide truck, they want to know then why the Marines are still there and what would happen if another hostile bomb squad or suicide plane took aim at the U.S. warships off of Lebanon.

In addition, the United States is not alone in these combat zones. Grenada was, not so long ago, a British colony, and the French still regard Lebanon as part of their cultural, if not imperial, history. They have embassies there and all over Central and South America, and have something to say privately about the conduct and wisdom of Mr. Reagan's policies.

Mr. Reagan is clearly puzzled and saddened by their doubts. Having supported Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in her military invasion to defend democracy in the Falkland Islands, he simply does not understand why the British leader should oppose his invasion of Grenada.

He is equally baffled by the massive demonstrations in Britain and West Germany against replacing new U.S. nuclear cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe, especially since this was originally requested by the West European countries, whose people are now objecting to it.

But all this does not seem to bother Mr. Reagan. He brushes it

all off with a smile and a wave of the hand. When the press complained that the reporters were not getting into Grenada, he said, a little later, let them in. When the Congress complained that they did not know what was going on in Lebanon, he said, give them planes and let them see for themselves.

When he was asked about intimidating his own officials with random lie-detector tests and insisting that they submit to censorship on their speeches and writings, he did not deny it, but obviously had never heard of or even thought about it.

This is not all that new. All recent presidents have wanted to put all their good deeds on the record and on television, and have insisted on discussing their blunders on "background," meaning they could not be identified or quoted, or "off the record," meaning that nothing they said could be reported.

Mr. Reagan is a genius at reading speeches about the glory of Grenada and the tragedy of the Marines in Lebanon. He just does not want to be questioned about it in news conferences, which he holds every few months and stutters through with his mystifying clarifications.

But in a funny way, the old democratic fog works. As Winston Churchill said, it is the worst of all political systems except all those other systems. It was probably inevitable that Mr. Reagan, with all his troubles, would begin to blame the press, and that the press would begin to insist that Mr. Reagan would prove "nice guys finish last."

We will see about that when all this is debated in the coming presidential election, but meanwhile, why worry? There are safeguards here that no president and no presidential candidates can overcome.

The New York Times

## The Prospects of a Syrian-Israeli War

By Joyce R. Starr

WASHINGTON — Events in Lebanon appear to be leading toward a scenario that few people are willing to talk about — war between Syria and Israel — a war that not only would call on the military resources of the United States but also could evolve into a Middle East conflict with terrible consequences.

Those in the U.S. Congress and elsewhere who point to the tragic loss of more than 200 Marines as ample proof that the United States had no business being in Lebanon fail to understand the strategic dimensions of the problem. The fact is that there is no longer any option. If the United States should decide to withdraw its forces, it would affect not only Lebanon but also the entire structure of the Western defense system in the Middle East.

The comfortable notion that a divided or partitioned Lebanon, left to its own devices, is more satisfactory than continued attacks on American soldiers makes no sense.

Partitioned by whom? Does anyone seriously believe that the Israelis, already experiencing economic crisis, can continue indefinitely to hold southern Lebanon, at a cost of \$1 million a day? Or that they can effectively exert political control for the remainder of this decade (let alone this century) over 750,000 Shia Moslems living in the south — a population that is daily more vulnerable to pro-Khameini influences? What we really mean when we talk about partition is a state controlled by Syria, which is allied with the Soviet Union.

But why should this situation necessarily bring about a war between Syria and Israel? The argument that Lebanon has returned to its sphere of influence — will be willing to temper its winning political drive into Lebanon, and arrive at a modus vivendi with Israel, has all the markings of misplaced American optimism. The question is not what the Syrians have to gain by engaging the Israelis in battle but what they would lose.

No doubt Syria would again suffer heavy losses, particularly in the air. But its military capabilities should not be discounted, and may well be sufficient to allow it to do battle with Israel for a number of weeks. As the Israelis learned during their 1982 Lebanon campaign, Syrian performance on the ground (especially that of the new commando units) exceeded expectations.

Assistance by the Russians is also not likely to be a problem. For all practical purposes they have made up for Syria's losses in the 1982 campaign. Syria recently acquired Soviet SS-21 mobile missiles, and nearly 7,000 Soviet technicians are manning Syrian SAM-5s.

Indeed, regardless of Syrian losses in future combat, President Hafiz al-Assad stands to prove once again that he is the only Arab leader willing to continue the struggle against Israel. Or would the Egyptians and Jordanians feel compelled to join Syria? Certainly we cannot dismiss them by underestimating the extent of future dangers. Nor can we comfort ourselves with the thin explanation (as we did after the April bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut) that a virtual act of war against American forces is a disconnected event, stage-managed by a splinter group of Khameinists.

Having failed repeatedly to acknowledge the dimensions of the conflict in Lebanon (and the depth of Mr. Assad's determination and skill in pursuing Syrian objectives), the United States now has a much more

difficult and awesome task before it than it faced when the Marines first were sent to Beirut.

Vietnam is nearly a decade behind us. But time is running out for the American public to recognize that it is the middle of our national character that is being tested in Lebanon. A weak or accommodating response, whether six weeks or six months hence, is a further invitation to disaster in the Middle East.

The writer, the representative in the Middle East for Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

## Myths That Distort the First World's View of Third World Debt

By Elio Gaspari

SAO PAULO — The foreign debt crisis of the developing countries is the Vietnam of the international financial system.

Both the debt crisis and the Vietnam War arose from the same basic error: a belief that it is possible to change the course of developing countries' history with a little help from developed friends — even if this change of course is not exactly what the people in those countries want.

Since the early 1950s, the developed world has believed in a set of myths that supposedly can help regenerate countries. First is faith in miraculous economic indexes. Brazil, Argentina and India learned fast to produce tons of statistics every year — some with rosy figures, others with sadder forecasts — to fit any need. In the 1970s, encouraged by the performance of Brazil's average growth rate, 10 percent a year, the banking community gave it several loans.

Since the growth of a gross national product is a kind of bible to believers of the pan-financial religion, it would have been in poor taste to remind the lending banks that at that very time São Paulo, a megapopolis thriving on a meager GNP, was plagued by a meaningless epidemic.

Why shed doubts on the optimistic figures, and why shed light on darker curves — like the infant-mortality rate, which, at that time, reached record heights — if it was widely believed that children could be saved from death by a miracle of the GNP?

A second myth is that analogies between countries work. Consider the theory of the economic takeoff in developing countries. It holds that if you have a sound capital accumula-

tion, plus solid GNP growth, takeoff inevitably will occur. It sounds nice but does not always work that way. Brazil accumulated capital, boosted an impressive GNP, but instead of the economy taking off, the country developed a \$90-billion foreign debt.

The banking community believed in another myth — that an enlightened native elite might solve most problems. According to that fantasy, all would be simpler in developing countries if, instead of political disputes and elections, there were more governments with a team of the best and toughest in command, acting freely to bring about progress.

The international order based on the flow of money to governments

ruled by military officers with medals and civilian technocrats with doctorates — and committed basically to GNP growth — failed. It collapsed for the same reason that the Vietnam venture did: the association (through sophisticated disguise) with dictatorial regimes. Strong regimes, it was believed, were a good remedy for the indolent people of the Third World. In the end, the dictators harmed not only the countries themselves but also the bankers who gave them loans. Instead of producing economic stability, they created social instability and a global foreign debt of \$300 billion.

Over the last decade, the American public has not perceived the scope of capital because of its excellence and refreshingly conservative viewpoint.

Mr. Pfaff describes us as "the new newspaper sponsored by the Unification Church of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon." The newspaper is, in fact, funded by businesses which are, in turn, associated with that church. Churches and their agencies in this country are shielded against government intrusion of all sorts by the First Amendment. Businesses are not, including the businesses which support this very secular newspaper.

Furthermore, this newspaper operates with a greater degree of independence and autonomy from its owners than does any corporately owned newspaper we are familiar with in

## Change Under Andropov: The Earmarks of a Purge

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Slowly and discreetly, Yuri V. Andropov is doing away with much of the government, political and diplomatic personnel he inherited from Leonid Brezhnev.

Despite his own fragile health, Mr. Andropov has managed to remove what Western observers estimate to be 10 percent of the mid-level officials of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. At the same time, nearly 100 top-level officials in Moscow have lost their jobs.

Mr. Brezhnev, during his 18 years in power, gave the Nomenklatura a feeling of security in their jobs, almost a sense of hereditary privilege. But under Mr. Andropov there is a climate of uncertainty. He has tripled the rate of "retirements." Government ministers have been dismissed or demoted, while regional party committees — panels just below the level of the Central Committee — have been criticized openly for "ideological insufficiency."

Mr. Andropov took up Mr. Brezhnev's mantle vowing reforms but no purges. Now, much evidence points to the opposite. True, some reforms have been or will be undertaken. The most important of these has been scheduled for Jan. 1 and will involve five ministers. It is expected to improve government management and worker productivity.

This is reminiscent of reform proposals announced in 1965 and 1979. Now, as then, the risk is great of seeing the reform effectively sabotaged by the nation's bureaucracy, which remains bulky, conservative and largely corrupt.

This may explain Mr. Andropov's approach. With the aid of the KGB — the only institution in which he has full confidence, since his own appointees hold the organization's keys — Mr. Andropov has launched a purge before approaching his campaign of reforms.

Logically, the purge began with the all-powerful Central Committee and with the Interior Ministry, which controls the police. Two of his first decisions are particularly significant. The first was to reduce the power of Konstantin Chernenko, his old rival and long a close friend of Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Chernenko, who had been considered the regime's No. 2 man, has been "released" from his responsibilities as head of the General Department of the Central Committee.

The other major move was to name General Vitaly Fedorchuk, who succeeded him as KGB director, to be minister of the interior.

The reason for this twin operation has become clear. In the last 11

months, six powerful heads of departments at the Central Committee — including the chief of the propaganda department — have been removed. Six deputy ministers of the interior were fired or have lost their powers. One of them, General Yuri Chabanov, Mr. Brezhnev's son-in-law, was sent off to Mummansk.

The removal last December of General Nikolai Shchokolov, a confidant of Mr. Brezhnev, seemed to have started the purge, according to information from "reliable sources," which means the KGB. In June, General Shchokolov was expelled from the Central Committee during a meeting and arrested as he left, apparently on Mr. Andropov's orders.

He has been under house arrest ever since, but not in his apartment where investigators reportedly have found a "treasure trove" that included an impressive amount of jewelry. His wife is said to have committed suicide and he now awaits trial. The same "reliable sources" say the general will be tried on charges of corruption "with aggravating circumstances."

Although it is extremely unlikely that a member of the ruling class will be put to death, the fact that rumors about the possibility of such punishment are being spread is revealing of the atmosphere in Moscow. It is all the more significant because Mr. Andropov has chosen this moment to let it be known that he is planning two parallel campaigns: that seem to be pointed toward a purge of the country's political administration.

The first is the scheduled election announced by the Politburo of the panels that now run the 400,000 Communist Party cells in the Soviet Union. The second operation is the "exchange" of union cards for about 130 million members of Soviet labor unions. This is an unusual move that has taken place only three times in Soviet history, and not since 1961.

The people have been asked to lend a hand in this cleanup. The 500,000 citizens of Krasnodar, a city south of Moscow where the crime rate is particularly high, have received "anonymous" or information cards, which they must return to the authorities after having filled them out. They are asked to list the names of persons they believe guilty of any of 12 categories of crime. They need not reveal their own identity.

According to information received in the West, similar cards were distributed two years ago by the KGB in Kiev. The KGB director there at the time was Vitaly Fedorchuk — who since has gone far.

International Herald Tribune



difficult and awesome task before it than it faced when the Marines first were sent to Beirut.

Vietnam is nearly a decade behind us. But time is running out for the American public to recognize that it is the middle of our national character that is being tested in Lebanon. A weak or accommodating response, whether six weeks or six months hence, is a further invitation to disaster in the Middle East.

The writer, the representative in the Middle East for Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

not so much the size of its foreign debt but the depth of its democratic experience.

The International Monetary Fund and the leading banks expect Brazil to follow a strict recessionist policy. This policy, however, led to a loss of 252 food stores in one month. The IMF and banking community may feel political questions do not interest them. But they cannot deny the undeniable: 20 years of investment in authoritarian regimes, through industrialization of local elites and official statistics, led the international financial system to disaster.

The writer is deputy director of the newspaper *Folha de São Paulo*. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Moon and the Times

Regarding "America's Strident New Voice" (H.T. Sept. 2) by William Pfaff:

Mr. Pfaff's leftist trepidation over what he claims is the "politicization" of the "wireless file," sent out from Washington to U.S. embassies and missions around the world, neither surprises nor distresses me. Mr. Pfaff feels desperate to discover that we occupy a permanent place in the dispatches of the wireless file. If he were closer in touch with reality in Washington, he would discover that this newspaper has become, in its 18 months of existence, a formidable force in the affairs of the nation's

this or any other country — and that includes France. Thus, to snarl, as Mr. Pfaff does, about "the support of the Moonies cult," is not only gratuitous, but it is an egregious error.

JAMES R. WHELAN, Editor and publisher, The Washington Times.

### Turning to Israel

Regarding "U.S. Should Not Oversee Lebanon's Unraveling" (H.T. Oct. 7) by Joseph Kraft:

In view of Syrian design, Mr. Kraft is pessimistic about the viability of an independent Lebanon. He therefore believes that "it is now a preoccupation of balance in the Middle East" for the

Israelis to administer Mr. Assad's other bloody nose.

Israel will embark on the proposed course only if her vital interests are being imperiled. Yet it is remarkable that the Jewish state is once again considered a convenient vehicle to do the dirty work for the West, i.e., to destroy and neutralize huge quantities of Soviet weaponry.

ANDRÉ S. MEYER, Bern, Switzerland.

Davidson Nicol, author of "Employing the United Nations" (H.T. April 16-17), is no longer executive director of the UN Institute for Training and Research. He is a special fellow in the division of research.

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مركز الأمل



	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg
COMDISC	349	11 1/4	10 3/4	11 1/4	+1/4
World's	249	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+1/4
GRILE	249	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	+1/4
Perle	222	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	+1/4
Domest	177	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2	+1/4
Vesting	161	2 1/2	1 3/4	2 1/2	+1/4
Recht	147	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	+1/4
1348	134	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	+1/4
YIE	137	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	+1/4
PHILD	102	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2	+1/4

High	Low	Close	Chg
214.36	211.91	214.20	+2.15

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### American Brands Agrees to Acquire Insurance Unit of Southland Financial

NEW YORK (Reuters) — American Brands Inc. has agreed to acquire Southland Life Insurance Co. from Southland Financial Corp. for \$352 million, American Brands and Southland Financial reported Wednesday. Southland Life has \$8.7 billion of insurance policies in effect, principally in the Southern United States.

The transaction does not include the Southland Center in Dallas, which will continue to be the headquarters of Southland Life.

The two companies said the transaction requires the approval of regulatory agencies and stockholders of Southland Financial. Southland Financial will use proceeds from the transaction to reduce debt.

### Large Banks in Hong Kong Cut Prime

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Chartered Bank said in a joint statement Wednesday that they cut the prime, or base, lending rate by 1½ percentage points to 13½ percent, effective immediately. Deposit rates also were cut by about one point.

The Hong Kong Association of Banks said the saving rate was cut by one point to 8 percent, while rates on 24-hour to two-week accounts were dropped to 8½ percent from 9½ percent, also effective immediately.

Further cuts in Hong Kong interest rates could follow the next round of talks in Beijing on the British colony's future, scheduled for Nov. 14-15, bankers said.

### 3 Aides of Bank Bumiputra Unit Quit

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Three directors of Bumiputra Malaysia Finance, the Hong Kong subsidiary of Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Bhd., have resigned, the bank said Wednesday.

It said its board accepted the resignations. BMF advanced millions of dollars in loans to Hong Kong property developers including the United Carian group. The exact amount advanced by BMF has not been disclosed.

### Gold Fields Sets Pact With Newmont

LONDON (Reuters) — Consolidated Gold Fields PLC reached a 10-year agreement with Newmont Mining Corp. under which it can increase its ownership of Newmont to 33½ percent from the current 26 percent, Gold Fields chairman, Rudolph Agnew, told the annual meeting Wednesday.

The new agreement replaces an October 1981 agreement that limited Gold Fields to a 26-percent interest in Newmont.

Mr. Agnew said, "Newmont represents a very satisfactory long-term investment for Gold Fields. It broadens and diversifies our participation in the United States and complements our exploration-based expansion program."

### Denmark Offers Floating-Rate Note

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Denmark has awarded S.G. Warburg & Co. the mandate for a \$100-million (\$148.9-million), 15-year floating-rate note, bankers said Wednesday.

The issue carries a lender's redemption option exercisable after 10 years and is priced at ¼ percentage point over the market mean of the three-month London interbank offered bid and offer rates.

The country decided on the note issue, its second in a month, because of favorable market conditions, the bankers said. An undisclosed amount of the \$100 million will be used to refinance existing borrowings, they added.

## Brazil's Austerity Hurts Multinationals

(Continued from Page 7)

month if the IMF approves an \$11 billion new aid package for Brazil. But some of the restraints are likely to continue for a year or more, regardless.

The austerity efforts affect foreign companies most, and foreign companies along with state-controlled industry, dominate the Brazilian economy. Foreign-owned factories account for 45 percent of the sales of the country's 500 biggest companies, according to calculations by an economist at the University of Sao Paulo, Steven Kanitz.

The most pressing matter now is a freeze on the dollar. No dollar, businesses here convert to dollars part of the currencies they receive from sales in the domestic market. They then send the dollars abroad, remitting them as dividends to parent companies, or using them to pay for imported goods priced in dollars or to pay off their own foreign loans.

National treasuries seek a surplus in the balance of dollars entering the country over those leaving.

### BAT Opens Drive To Buy Eagle Star

(Continued from Page 7)

are trading at big discounts to their net asset values, Capel Cure-Mycor's Mr. Martin said. He added that the British insurance market is among the most profitable in the world and that the British companies have enviable overseas operations.

At Eagle Star, Antony Ratcliff, chief financial manager, said his company would fit well into BAT. He said he saw no contradiction in a company selling both cigarettes and life insurance, noting that Eagle Star does not offer discounts on life insurance to nonsmokers. "We think it's a gimmick," he said.

### Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
300	1200.40	1200.40	1200.40	1200.40	1200.40
300	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
400	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
400	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00

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## Orders in U.S. Climb by 1.5% In September

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Factory orders in the United States climbed 1.5 percent in September despite setbacks for machinery, metals and the auto industry, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

It was the eighth overall improvement in the last 10 months, largely fueled by consumer purchases of nondurable items from food to clothing.

The increase in new orders in September should help keep factory production and employment growing in the weeks and months ahead.

At a seasonally adjusted \$181 billion in September, a record high, factory orders are 18.8 percent ahead of a year earlier. Before seasonal adjustment the increase was 8.9 percent.

The recession pulled orders down to a low of \$152.4 billion in October 1982.

Nondurable orders were up 2 percent while durable orders climbed a revised 1.1 percent, instead of the 0.5-percent decline reported in an advance measurement Oct. 25.

Auto industry orders slipped 12.5 percent from August to September while primary metals orders were down 0.2 percent.

But construction materials orders were up 2.7 percent, consumer staples were up 1.2 percent and equipment and defense products other than autos climbed a strong 11.7 percent.

Shipments of goods ordered earlier climbed 1.6 percent despite an 8.4-percent decline in auto industry deliveries.

Inventories continued to accumulate in September, up 0.4 percent to a value of \$260.9 billion, the fourth increase in five months.

### House Sales Rise

Sales of new houses in the United States jumped 13.7 percent in September, the Commerce Department said Wednesday, an unexpected burst of enthusiasm by buyers despite high mortgage interest rates and record high prices.

United Press International reported Wednesday from Washington.

## Japanese Auto Pact Expected to Crimp GM Plans

By Warren Brown  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Japanese government's decision to limit its auto exports to the United States to 1.85 million cars a year puts a big dent in General Motors Corp.'s plans to offer a small-car fleet of inexpensive Japanese imports.

But opponents of GM's "Japan strategy" say the damage is not great enough and could be repaired easily if Japan removes all controls on its auto exports in 1985, as it says it is determined to do.

Japan has operated under the voluntary controls since 1981, when its automakers, facing possible U.S. trade restrictions, reluctantly agreed to reduce annual car shipments to the United States to 1.68 million units.

The controls were supposed to be removed after the current yearly period ending next March 31. That would have given GM time to implement its plans to import 200,000 small cars from Isuzu, in which GM has a 34.2 percent interest, and

at least 90,000 cars from Suzuki, 5.3 percent GM-owned.

But GM's small-car needs from its Japanese partners could be met only if the Japanese government had raised its export ceiling to nearly 2 million cars a year.

The new export level that Japan accepted Tuesday leaves GM 120,000 cars short of its goal. And auto industry and congressional sources say it is highly unlikely that the extra 170,000 cars in the new quotas will go to GM.

"Those extra 170,000 cars are not enough to help the 7,000 franchised Japanese dealers' already doing business in the United States," said Robert McElwaine, president of American International Automobile Dealers Association, a Washington-based group representing dealers who sell imported cars.

Mr. McElwaine said the new ceiling will give only two cars more each month to Japanese-car dealerships, many of which already are suffering from depleted inventories.

Mr. McElwaine said his group

has warned Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry that the association will file complaints with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to try to block any attempt to give GM all, or a substantial part, of the increased allotment allowed under the new quotas.

A GM spokesman said Tuesday that such an action would be futile. "We're not the ones who will be making that decision on where these extra cars will go. The Japanese government will make that decision," he said.

The export quotas are based on the size of each Japanese automaker's year-ago shipments to the United States. Under that formula, Isuzu has been allowed to sell 16,600 cars annually in the U.S. market and Suzuki has been prevented from selling any.

That means that any help the Japanese government gives to GM through its Japanese partners would be at the expense of big companies such as Nissan, Toyota and Honda.

But the GM spokesman said his

company believes that, "to be equitable, the programs we worked out over recent years with Isuzu and Suzuki — on the assumption that the restraints would be limited to three years — should be accommodated under the new arrangement."

GM's domestic competitors, however, disagree.

The chairman of Chrysler Corp., Lee A. Iacocca, said the higher Japanese export levels constitute "a major blow to U.S. auto producers ... and laid-off workers who are being hurt by the unfair advantages enjoyed by the Japanese industry."

Mr. Iacocca repeated his threat to scrap Chrysler's plans to spend \$600 million to build a new small car in the United States if GM finds a way to get most of its small cars from Japan.

Philip Caldwell, the chairman of Ford Motor Co., also criticized the new quota agreement, saying: "We are disappointed to see any increase in Japanese auto imports at a time of continuing high unemployment in the U.S. auto industry and record U.S. trade deficits with Japan."

### French, Olivetti Reach New Accord

(Continued from Page 7)

name two members to Olivetti's board. CIT-Alcatel is to have voting rights to the entire 10-percent holding.

Mr. de Benedetti, who for more than a year has offered to buy back the shares, said that he would repurchase "a part" of the 23-percent interest from Saint Gobain and Bull immediately. He indicated that the purchases would be divided equally between the two companies.

There currently are about 100 million Olivetti shares controlled by the two French companies. Of those, CIT-Alcatel and its banking partners are to purchase about 30 million and the rest are to be sold to Olivetti, company executives said.

Industry sources arrived at the \$140 million figure by multiplying the roughly 70 million shares Olivetti will repurchase by \$2, about the price at which Olivetti shares have recently traded in Milan.

## Troubled Bank in West Germany Is Rescued

(Continued from Page 7)

industrial shares dropped 4.80 points to 1007.40, from 1012.20 on Monday. No index was issued Tuesday because markets in some cities were closed because of a holiday.

Share analysts said bank shares, including those of Deutsche and Dresdner bank, were hardest hit. SMH, with assets of 2.2 billion DM, is a leading broker on the Frankfurt exchange, specializing in accounts for international clients in the United States, the Middle East and Asia.

The bank was formed in 1968 from a merger of Gebrüder Schröder & Co. and Bankhaus Mönchmeyers & Co., two traditional Hamburg-based private banks, with Hengst & Co., a private bank in Offenbach, near Frankfurt.

The bank's senior partner and driving force is Count Ferdinand von Galen, 48, who is also president of the Frankfurt stock exchange.

Speculation about the source of the bank's problems centered on IBH Holding, a construction machinery company in which SMH holds a 7.5-percent share. IBH last year reported a loss of 120 million DM. And the price of shares in Wübb, another ailing construction machine company in which IBH has a 40-percent stake, dropped more than 25 percent in Frankfurt Wednesday after news of the bank's trouble became known.

But Horst-Dieter Esch, the flamboyant 39-year-old businessman

who runs IBH, denied any involvement in the bank's troubles.

Mr. Esch, reached by phone, said IBH shareholders recently agreed to a 100 million DM capital increase, effective Dec. 7, that would wipe out last year's loss. This year, he said, the company expected sales of 2.5 billion DM that would reduce its loss by half.

Ralph-René Lucius, a spokesman for SMH in Frankfurt, said the bank operated normally Wednesday. The bank would issue a statement explaining recent developments on Thursday, he said.

### Notice of Redemption

## Transamerica Overseas Finance Corporation N.V.

8½% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of December 1, 1971, under which the above-designated Debentures are issued, \$401,000 aggregate principal amount of such Debentures of the following distinctive numbers has been drawn by lot for redemption on December 1, 1983 (therein sometimes referred to as the redemption date):

1,000 COUPON DEBENTURES									
3221	3268	3348	7061	8612	9683	10286	11814	12828	14322
14329	15077	15125	15132	15133	15134	15135	15136	15137	15138
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Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the close on Wall Street

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to 1,100 million francs in the September 1983, against 8,189 million francs. Comparative data shows that there has been a 16,9% growth compared with the corresponding period of 1982.

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## SPORTS

## Denny Wins Cy Young Award

**NEW YORK** — John Denny of Philadelphia Phillies on Tuesday was named the winner of the Cy Young Award as the National League's top pitcher.

Denny, 30, posted a 19-6 record and pitched the Phillies to the Eastern Division title.

It was the best season of the pitcher's nine-year career. A year he had been 6-11 with Cleveland Indians and 0-2 with Philadelphia, who acquired him on July 11, 1982.

Denny made up for it in style in a control pitcher who gets a lot of batters and makes them swing. Denny in 242 1/3 innings this season registered a 2.37 earned-run average (second in the league), struck out 139 and walked 53. He turned in seven complete games.

Denny was a landslide winner in polling by 24 members of the Baseball Writers Association of America — two from each of the league's 12 cities.

He received 20 first-place votes, 103 points in outdistancing Cincinnati's Mario Soto. Denny earned on 21 of the 24 ballots.

Following Soto, who was 17-13 in the last-place Reds and led the team in complete games with 18, New York Mets reliever Jesse Orosco collected 61 points and had first-place votes; Orosco, 13-7, a 1.47 ERA and 17 saves, had first-place selection and 19 votes. The other first-place vote went to Montreal's Steve Rogers, 11-15.

Pittsburgh's Larry McWilliams (no points), Philadelphia reliever Al Holland (four), Atlanta rookie left-hander (three), Bob Welch of Los Angeles (two), Nolan Ryan of Houston (one) and Nolan Ryan of Houston (one) also received votes.

The writers voted for three pitchers with five points awarded for first place, three for second and one for third.

Denny succeeds teammate Steve Carlton, the only pitcher to win the Cy Young Award. The 1982 Cy Young Award was won by Denny, who was 15-16 this season.

Denny began his major-league career with St. Louis and was 51-46 in 1975.



John Denny  
I've grown a lot.

for the Cardinals before being dealt to Cleveland in December 1979. He had a 24-23 record with the Indians and even re-signed with them prior to the 1982 season after becoming a free agent.

Last year, after pitching erratically and missing 33 days with a sore shoulder, Denny was traded to the Phils for Wil Cordero, Leroy Smith and Jerry Reed.

Philadelphia hoped Denny might make the difference in a close Eastern Division race, but he went 0-2 with a 4.03 ERA in four starts as the Phils finished three games behind first-place St. Louis. At season's end, he was considered the Phils' No. 4 starter.

"There was no way I should have come over to Philadelphia," Denny said of the trade. "I was having an off year."

"However, the people in Philadelphia saw me as part of their long-range plan. It's something to be said for the organization."

And this year, with the other starters either hurt or faltering, he eventually became the stopper.

When Denny dropped a 3-1 decision to Cincinnati on July 8, he was struggling with a 6-5 record and the Phils were trailing water at 38-37. He then ripped off a seven-game winning streak over the next five weeks; he lost to Los Angeles on Aug. 28, but led Philadelphia's pen-

nant surge with a 6-0 mark in September.

Denny pitched well in a losing cause in Game 2 of the league playoffs and opened the World Series by combining on a five-inning with Al Holland in a 2-1 victory over Baltimore. He was the losing pitcher in Game 4 of the Series.

"I've grown a lot from last year," Denny said during the Series. "This year, what I accomplished was consistency. Being consistent has allowed me to have the year I did and that's what separates this year from last."

Denny has also become more religious, and he claimed it helped in his turnaround. "I became a Christian a while back. As a result, you have a different attitude about things. You handle the job differently. I learned to cope better."

He credited Claude Oster, the Phillies pitching coach, with helping him last season. "When I came to Philadelphia, I got together with Claude, who was my pitching coach in St. Louis," Denny said. "He noticed a problem in my delivery and we corrected it in spring training. It made a major difference."

"Finally, the Phils have a strength and flexibility coach, Gus Hoefling, and I joined his program. I worked harder than I ever have before. I strengthened my arm and body coming off a sore shoulder from the year before." (AP, UPI)

## Previous Winners

1956—Steve Carlton, Philadelphia  
1957—Tom Seaver, New York  
1958—Tom Seaver, New York  
1959—Tom Seaver, New York  
1960—Tom Seaver, New York  
1961—Tom Seaver, New York  
1962—Tom Seaver, New York  
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1982—Tom Seaver, New York  
1983—Tom Seaver, New York

## The 'Papa Bear' Progenitor of Pro Football

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — He was 82 then, still at his desk six days a week as the owner of the Chicago Bears. George Halas was talking in 1977 about Walter Payton, the most recent of the famous running backs in the Bears' history — which was also their own.

Payton had rushed the previous Sunday for 275 yards, still the one-game record in the National Football League, and now the Bears were awaiting a Thanksgiving Day game in Detroit.

"That's the great thing about pro football, something like what Walter did Sunday you usually enjoy for a whole week," Halas was saying.

"But not this time, damn it. I wish we weren't playing the Lions so quick, so we could savor what Walter did a little longer."

Until his death Monday night, Halas savored pro football longer than anybody else. He also suggested it, shaped it and showcased it.

When the league that would develop into the NFL was formed in Canton, Ohio, on Sept. 17, 1920, Halas was there in Ralph Hay's Hupmobile showroom at the first meeting of organizers from 12 Midwestern cities.

He was representing the Decatur (Ill.) Staleys, who would move to Chicago in 1921 and a year later be baptized as the Bears.

"We only had two chairs at that meeting," he often said. "Everybody else sat on the running boards or the fenders."

In the beginning, Halas was a rare triple threat — owner, coach and, at right end on offense and defense, captain.

By the time the Papa Bear stopped coaching at age 73, his record, including playoff games, over four separate 10-year tenures was 326-150-31 (.673) and the Bears had won eight NFL titles. Only the Green Bay Packers, with 11, have won more.

Halas had the personality of the pioneer he was — not only tough but crusty, not only a successful coach but a successful businessman, not only a Chicago institution but also one of its museums, not only a Bear but a hero.

At the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, he once stared beyond his bronze bust at a photo in which he was growing at a referee.

"I don't know what I was talking about," he said. "But I'm sure I was right."

Halas also gave professional baseball a

fling, trying out with the New York Yankees in 1919. He went to bat against the great Rube Marquard of the Brooklyn Dodgers in spring training, hit a triple off the center-field fence and injured his right hip sliding into third base.

He played in only 19 games with the Yankees after that, batted .091, retired with a damaged hip and, he observed later, was "replaced" in right field by Babe Ruth.

When he decided to leave the sidelines after the 1968 season, Halas blamed an arthritic hip that stemmed from that slide nearly 50 years earlier.

"I knew it was time to stop coaching," he said. "I started to go after an official walking along the sideline and I couldn't keep up with him."

Until illnesses hospitalized him in recent years, he enjoyed being recognized as he drove his blue Lincoln through the Chicago streets. At a red light once, a beer-truck driver yelled over.

"Hey, Coach, you guys gonna win Sunday?"

"We'll murder 'em," Halas said. "Attaway. Good seeing you, Coach."

"Hey, pal, how about a free beer?" Long after he stopped coaching, Halas remained Coach to everyone who knew him, especially other coaches.

"There is only one I embrace when we meet," the late Vince Lombardi once said, "and only one I call Coach."

Halas was 68 when he coached the Bears to their last NFL title in 1963, defeating the Giants, 14-10, at Wrigley Field in the championship game.

"That isn't my room," he said the next day, "for many of these things in one lifetime."

Considering his 88 years, George Halas had more room than most people. His Bears also won the championship in 1946, 1943, 1941, 1940, 1933, 1932 and 1921.

In 1940 they staged one of the most awesome performances in history by stomping the Washington Redskins, 73-0, for the league title.

The Washington owner, George Preston Marshall, had baited Chicago by ridiculing the Bears as "a bunch of crybabies." At halftime, Halas reminded his players of the taunt, and they added seven touchdowns to their 28-0 margin.

To people who complained that he had poured it on, Halas replied: "We used 33 men and the 33d scored a touchdown. Should I have rushed out and tackled him myself?"

But since the 1963 title, the Bears have qualified for the NFL playoffs only twice,

losing to the Dallas Cowboys in 1977 and to the Philadelphia Eagles in 1979.

Because of the team's struggle, the Old Man, as Halas was known (not always affectionately) in Chicago, was often criticized for having allowed the family franchise to deteriorate and for having been a Scrooge in paying his players.

During a contract dispute after the 1966 season, Mike Ditka, an all-pro tight end, described the Papa Bear's payroll philosophy:

"He throws nickels around," Ditka said, "like they were manhole covers." Ditka soon was traded.

But when the Bears needed a new coach after the 1981 season, Halas hired Ditka, obviously offering him a salary with enough "manhole covers."

Dick Butkus, an all-pro middle linebacker, also fended with Halas, filing a \$1.6 million suit in 1974 against the Bears for "irreparable damage" to his knees because of improper medical attention. Butkus eventually agreed to a settlement for a reported \$600,000, alienating Halas even more.

But when Butkus was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1979, he chose Halas to be his presenter at his induction. The Papa Bear accepted, although illness kept him in Chicago.

Halas virtually created a private wing for the Bears at the Canton shrine.

Of his 119 members, 19 in addition to Halas himself were established Bear players, more than any other team — Doug Atkins, George Blanda, Dick Butkus, George Connor, Paddy Driscoll, Danny Fortmann, Bill George, Red Grange, Ed Healy, Bill Hewitt, Sid Luckman, Link Lyman, George McAfee, George Musso, Bronko Nagurski, Gale Sayers, Joe Stydhar, George Trafton and Bulldog Turner.

"Nagurski," the Papa Bear once said of the fullback of the 30s. "What a man!"

Another of his favorites was Luckman, the quarterback who guided the rout of the Redskins in the 1940 championship game, thereby affirming the T-formation in the NFL.

"Luckman could do it all," the Papa Bear once declared. "Pass, run, kick, defend — and think."

Grange, the all-America halfback from Illinois, joined the Bears in 1925 for a late-season barnstorming tour that attracted nearly 400,000 people to 18 games, and to the concept of pro football as well.

But not everyone in the nation was aware. When a senator introduced Halas and Grange "of the Chicago Bears" to

Calvin Coolidge, the president smiled. "It's nice to meet you, gentlemen," the president said. "I've always enjoyed animal acts."

But over nearly 64 seasons as the Bears' owner, Halas helped build the NFL into what is now a three-TV network circus.

"I liked to win and I fought for everything in the book," Halas once said. "Nothing else mattered."



George Halas in 1966

Calvin Coolidge, the president smiled. "It's nice to meet you, gentlemen," the president said. "I've always enjoyed animal acts."

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"I liked to win and I fought for everything in the book," Halas once said. "Nothing else mattered."

## NFL Oilers, Bucs: Teams on a Wrong-Way Tear

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — When losing gets out of hand, all sorts of odds become attainable.

The Tampa Bay Buccaneers, playing in the National Football League in 1976 and did not win a game until the next-to-last week of the 1977 season, a streak of 26 games without a victory, which is record.

This season the Buccaneers and Houston Oilers are still without victory after nine weeks of play. By losing in overtime Sunday to Cleveland Browns, 25-19, the Oilers became the seventh team to go in three overtime games in a season but the first to lose each.

Their other overtime losses were to the Green Bay Packers, 41-28, in the first game of the season, and to Kansas City Chiefs, 13-10, the

Sunday before last, which also makes them only the second team to lose consecutive overtime games.

The Washington Redskins did it in 1975, when they lost to the St. Louis, 20-17, and the Oakland Raiders, 26-23.

Cleveland's victory over Houston was the 14th overtime game this season, a record. The previous record was 13, in 1980. The league adopted the extra 15-minute period to break ties in 1974.

The Buccaneers, who lost Sunday to the Pittsburgh Steelers, 17-12, have played in two overtime games this season. They lost to the Minnesota Vikings, 19-16, and to the Dallas Cowboys, 27-24.

Houston has now lost 16 consecutive games over two seasons, including three straight under Chuck Studer, the defensive coordinator who was named interim coach when Ed Biles resigned after the

record reached 0-6 with a loss to the Denver Broncos.

Biles had succeeded Bum Phillips in 1981 and left with an overall record of 8-23. His only victory in two seasons came on the Sunday before the strike last year.

Nevertheless, the Oilers have managed to stay free of despair.

"I would say that the morale, the character, the effort — all the things that add up to a good program — are still there," Mike Renfro, the wide receiver, said Monday from Houston.

"It's still a struggle. There are no magic words or plays that are going to make us win. It's not that easy. But we have a good program, and if we keep our character and morale up and stay with what we've been doing, I feel like we're going to win more than we lose the rest of the way."

cornerback Steve Brown and strong safety Keith Roach.

Mike McCloskey, a rookie, is used in two tight-end situations, and Jackie Walls, a rookie wide receiver, is used in formations that require three wide receivers.

The Oilers have also played part of the season without Earl Campbell, the splendid running back who was leading the American Conference with 659 yards.

He missed the second game with a groin pull, three-quarters of the eighth game and the whole game against Cleveland.

Despite the losses, Renfro said, the older players have dealt well with the frustration.

"Losing is hard to accept," he said. "Most of the older players have taken it well and hung in there. Some of us were around for three or four years when we were winning. They're proud and they're all trying to turn it around, hopefully, before they have to retire."

If it does not happen sooner, the season will turn around for at least one of the victorious teams on Nov. 27, when the Oilers and the Buccaneers meet in Tampa, Florida. Unless, of course, they play to a tie.

## Lysiak, NHL Players' Union To Challenge 20-Game Ban

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**CHICAGO** — The National Hockey League Players Association will join Chicago Black Hawk center Tom Lysiak in applying for a federal court injunction to block the 20-game suspension he received after tripping a game official, Lysiak's lawyer said Tuesday night.

Attorney Billy Martin said the suit was to be filed Wednesday or Thursday. "The National Hockey League Players Association has decided to join the suit and challenge

Rule 67," Martin said. The league has said that there is no appeal available "of a fixed written rule."

Lysiak's suspension without pay for abuse of an official — the first imposed under a new NHL rule — was issued Monday after he tripped linesman Ron Foyt during Sunday night's game against Hartford. Lysiak has said the trip was unintentional.

Referee Dave Newell called a game misconduct penalty, and the suspension became automatic when Lysiak was cited for a Category 1 violation of Rule 67-A in Newell's game report to the league.

NHL referees acquired the power to suspend players following a committee meeting — comprising players, owners, referees and general managers — during the league's 1982 annual meetings.

The rule breaks down into Category 1, dealing with physical abuse of officials and calling for a 20-game suspension; and Category 2, which covers such things as verbal abuse and provides for a three-game suspension.

Alan Eagleson, president of the NHLPA, said the union is distressed that there is no appeal of the penalty and questioned whether Lysiak's action properly falls under Category 1's guidelines.

"If 20 games is the maximum and he gets it for bumping the linesman in the facemask circle and knocking him down, he might as well have punched him.... It doesn't make sense to me."

Under the suspension, the longest in NHL history for a non-drug related offense, Lysiak would lose about a quarter of his salary for the year, an estimated \$40,000 to \$50,000. (AP, UPI)

## U.S. College Football Polls

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — The top 25 teams in the early FBS college football poll, with 14-point vote in parentheses, season record and total points:

1. Nebraska (9-0)	1,078
2. Texas (8-0)	1,022
3. Auburn (7-1)	1,008
4. Georgia (7-1)	954
5. Miami (Fla.) (6-1)	952
6. Illinois (6-1)	885
7. Maryland (6-1)	754
8. North Carolina (6-1)	730
9. Florida (6-1)	689
10. North Carolina (6-1)	689
11. Oklahoma (6-1)	689
12. Brigham Young (6-1)	689
13. Michigan (6-1)	689
14. Ohio St. (6-1)	689
15. Iowa (6-1)	689
16. Boston College (6-1)	689
17. West Virginia (6-1)	689
18. Notre Dame (6-1)	689
19. Alabama (6-1)	689
20. Washington (6-1)	689

United Press International  
NEW YORK — The United Press International board of coaches top 25 college football

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
New York	2	1	.667
Washington	1	1	.500
Atlanta	0	2	.000
CENTRAL DIVISION			
Trail Blazers	2	1	.667
San Antonio	2	1	.667
Golden State	1	1	.500
Portland	1	1	.500
Phoenix	0	2	.000
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Los Angeles	2	1	.667
San Diego	2	1	.667
Utah	1	1	.500
Denver	1	1	.500
Seattle	0	2	.000
PACIFIC DIVISION			
Los Angeles	2	1	.667

## Transition

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
ST. LOUIS — St. Louis Cardinals, who won the National League pennant, will play in the World Series against the New York Yankees.

**FOOTBALL**  
National Football League  
CHICAGO — Earl Campbell, who won the NFL MVP award, will play in the Pro Bowl.

**HOCKEY**  
National Hockey League  
DETROIT — Detroit Red Wings, who won the Stanley Cup, will play in the NHL playoffs.

## NHL Standings

WATKINS DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	9	2	.818
Pittsburgh	8	3	.727
Washington	7	4	.636
New York	6	5	.545
ADAMS DIVISION			
Quebec	8	3	.727
Montreal	7	4	.636
Boston	6	5	.545
Buffalo	5	6	.455
CAMPBELL DIVISION			
Chicago	8	4	.682
Toronto	7	5	.583
Detroit	6	6	.500
St. Louis	5	7	.417
SOUTHERN DIVISION			
Edmonton	8	4	.682
Calgary	7	5	.583
Vancouver	6	6	.500
Winnipeg	5	7	.417
Los Angeles	4	8	.333

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